Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 6, 1836. Whole No. 758.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

A SWISS DAY.

'Tis Dawn, lovely dawn! and the sky is all white,
And the cattle in vale and on hill-side are lowing;
And the lake lies in vapor; half morning, half night,
And the breeze through the tops of the pine-grove is blowing;
And the vineyards are shaking the dew from their leaves,
And down in the valley the village roofs shine;
And the doves are all rustling their wings in the eaves,
And the earth and the heaven are cool, lovely, divine.

'Tis Morning, rich morning! The yagers are out,
And the rifles are ringing from valley to hill;
[illegible] the sun [illegible]! and the horn and the shout
Sink down, till we hear but the gush of the rill;
And, far up the mountain, the roe-buck's brown troop
Are seen, with the [illegible] spread out to the wind,
While the eagle above spreads his wings for a swoop,
And the yagers toil on through the forest behind.

'Tis Noon, burning noon! and the far village spire,
And the peaks of the mountain are arrows of flame,
And the air is a fever, the sunbeam a fire,
And the deer, like the hunter, are weary and tame;
And the yagers by fountain and pine-tree are spread,
Where the smoke of their meals curls up through the trees;
And the shepherd is slumbering in chalet and shed,
And the fainting earth longs for the shower and the breeze.

'Tis Eve, balmy eve! and above the hush'd world,
Like a mother's red cheek o'er her soft-sleeping child,
On the east with her pinions of crimson unfurled,
The twilight is stooping, sweet, dewy, and mild,
And the planet of eve looks on mountain and lake,
Like a sentinel spirit just glancing from heaven.
Oh! thus may we life and its trials forsake,
And the hour of our parting be calm as this even!

VAFID.

[From the Token for 1836.]

CONSTANCE ALLERTON,

OR, THE MOURNING SUITS.

A Story of Domestic Life—By Miss Leslie.

But I have that within which passeth show.—*Shakspeare.*

Mr. Allerton, a merchant of Philadelphia, had for some years been doing business to considerable advantage, when a sudden check was put to his prosperity by the unexpected failure of a house, for which he had endorsed to a very large amount. There was no alternative but to surrender every thing to his creditors; and this he did liberally and conscientiously. He brought down his mind to his circumstances; and as, at that juncture, the precarious state of the times did not authorise any hope of success if he recommenced business [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM "THE WIFE;"

OR "WOMAN'S REWARD."

BY MRS. NORTON.

The little theatre to which the party went to while away an idle hour was excessively crowded. A London singer was to perform the principal character, and the heroine, (if they might judge by the size of the type in which "the part of Phebe, by Miss Fitzharris," was printed,) was a prodigious favourite.

The curtain did not draw up immediately, and the audience, many of whom had been sitting there for a considerable time, owing to their anxiety to secure good places,) showed the usual signs of ill-humour. Quieted by an exceedingly ill-played overture, they sat with a renewed stock of patience; and when at length the piece began, vociferously applauded a song addressed to the beauty of the rising sun, by several individuals, intended for a group of Swiss peasantry, and consequently supplied alternately with brown jackets and blue gaiters, and blue jackets and red gaiters, with female costume to correspond.

After the rising sun had been duly appreciated in verse, and the blue hills in the distance mentioned in prose, the gentleman from London appeared; and having bowed two or three times in grateful acknowledgement of the welcome he received at the hands of the Worthing public, clasped his own hands and inquired, in the key of G, where his love, his shepherdess, could possibly be. His voice was a very sweet and full tenour, and when he concluded with a prolonged shake on the word "part," in the third repetition of the expressive line,

"To die were better than to part from thee."

the applause and cries of *encore* were so vehement that it was doubtful whether the audience would ever be farther informed as to the present occupation of the fair object of his attachment. Three times did he inquire where the shepherdess was—each time with the same clasping of the hands, and the same shake on the word "part"—during which he stretched his arms toward the gallery, and then [illegible]

[illegible]

... her son was every thing that a parent could wish—her children all married advantageously—and happily she has not yet had occasion to put in practice her resolution of never again wearing mourning; though principle, and not necessity is the motive which will henceforward deter her from complying with that custom.

HUMILITY.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The bird that soars on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And she that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
—In lark and nightingale we see
What honor hath humility.

When Mary chose the "better part,"
She meekly sat at Jesus' feet;
And Lydia's gently opened heart
Was made for God's own temple meet;
—Fairest and best adorned is she
Whose clothing is humility.

The Saint that wears heaven's brightest crown
In deepest adoration bends;
The weight of Glory bows him down,
Then most, when most his soul ascends;
—Nearest the throne itself must be
The footstool of humility.

Enjoy yourself to the utmost in any situation in which you may be placed.

eot, her face concealed and resting on her arms, which were flung across the bed. The bodice of her Swiss costume had been unlaced, and her hair was unplaited and damp with sprinkled water; but these hurried attentions on the part of those who had brought her home from the theatre were all the symptoms of an attempt to undress her. As she sat then she had evidently sat all night, and, probably, wept through lonely hours before she fell into the heavy sleep which now had possession of her.

It was not difficult, when the grieving woman awoke, to obtain from her an outline of her story, which, after many sobbing thanks to Mary, she related as briefly as possible, and nearly in the following words:

"I was very young, very young indeed, when I first saw him: I have not yet reached my nineteenth birth-day. I was but fifteen when my father and mother died and the people I was sent to were very harsh to me. I had been used to be a spoiled, an only child, and I felt the change bitterly. I met him (whose name I will not speak, though he has wronged me sorely) by accident in Hyde Park, while I was returning from a visit to a relation. He stopped and spoke to me, told me that he had been intimately acquainted with my parents, that he had been anxious for an introduction to me, but seeing no prospect, he had introduced himself. I was so pleased that I cried while he spoke; I told him all, every thing, and that my father's losses had made him a bankrupt, and left me pennyless. He told me he knew every thing relating to my family, professed the most sincere attachment to me, and requested me to permit him to call and see me. He came often, and I too soon became sincerely attached to him. In a short time we were united, and removed to the country to lead a retired life, until he would come into the possession of his fortune. We lived together in the most happy manner for some time. But, oh! madam, the day came when he grew an altered man. Every thing I said teased him; I could not amuse, I could not please, I saw that he was quite tired of life. I could not interest him; and if [illegible]

[illegible]

... and the picture of Annie, as she lay that day on the floor of her shabby room, her golden hair hanging in damp masses round her death-like face, was burnt into Mary's heart till her dying day.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

LACONICS——No. VII.

The more we strive against the temptation to any vice, and practise the contrary virtue, the weaker will that temptation be, and the stronger will be that habit, till at length the temptation has no force, or entirely vanishes.

We teach the ladies to value and esteem us, and to amuse and cheat us.

Is love foolish then?—Can you doubt it? It makes a man think more of another than of himself. I know not a greater proof of folly.

Never pass your opinion on any one's conduct; let every man do as he pleases provided he injures no one but himself.

Treat those under you with good temper and kindness, and so as to gain affection, esteem and respect without familiarity.

Women despise a man who is always hanging at their apron strings.

Familiarity is the bane of friendship even between man and wife.

Happiness is a wise man's fortune, but there can be none without virtue.

To love wisely, rationally and prudently is, in the opinion of lovers, not to love at all.

To eat, drink, and sleep moderately is greatly conducive to health.

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in any situation.

Where there are no bushes there can be no nuts; and the way of those you live with, is that you must follow.

Who attends to more than one thing at a time, and does not attend strictly to that, cannot expect to succeed entirely in any thing.

Since the days that are past are gone for ever, and those that are to come may not come to thee, it behoveth thee, O, man! to employ the present time, without regretting the loss of that which is past, or too much depending on that which is to come.

Never be forward to teach or inform others, without being invited to do it; no man, though he be ignorant, likes to be thought so.

Some people will never learn anything, for this reason, because they understand everything too soon.

Charity gaineth love, temperance, health; prudence, fortune; justice, honor; diligence, increase of wealth; benevolence, exaltation of mind; science, a useful life, and religion a happy death.

Receive not a favor from the hands of the proud: to the selfish and avaricious have no obligations: the vanity of pride shall expose thee to shame; the greediness of avarice shall never be satisfied.

The most agreeable way of flattering a man is asking him for information—in such cases you must appear to be ignorant, although you may be much better acquainted with the subject than he.

'Tis wisdom in a doubtful case, rather to take another man's judgment than one's own.

When the Egyptian was asked what he carried so secretly under his cloak, he gravely answered "'tis hid under my cloak that thou mightest not know what it is."

Certainly if a man will keep but of even hand, his ordinary expenses ought to be but to the half of his receipts, and if he think to wax rich, but to the third part.

Be patient under the reproofs of thy master; and when he rebuketh thee, answer not again. The silence of thy resignation shall not be forgotten. Be studious of his interests, be diligent in his affairs, and faithful to the trust which he reposeth in thee.

As our domestics have an equal right with the rest of mankind to human happiness, we are by this rule forbidden.

1. To enjoin them unnecessary labor or confinement from the mere love and wantonness of domination.

2. To insult them by harsh, scornful or opprobrious language.

3. To refuse them any harmless pleasures, and by the same principle are also forbidden causeless or immoderate anger, habitual peevishness, and groundless suspicion.

If you attempt to please everybody, you will probably please nobody, but will most assuredly displease somebody; your best plan therefore is to please yourself—you may perchance please somebody—and nobody has a right to censure you.

Avoid entertaining suspicion—and however just cause you may have of suspecting a man of dishonesty or unfair dealing, let not your suspicion be expressed or discovered:—condemn no one on mere suspicion—but rather seem to consider all men incapable of dishonesty or cheatery.

When you feel yourself unfit for society, avoid it entirely; take a walk or a canter on horseback; exercise and a communion with nature are the best and easiest cures for an uneasy mind, bilious irritability, and nervousness.

Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.

Love or Warfare—or, in Latin prose: by Francis Glass, A. M. of Ohio. Edited by J. N. Reynolds. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The above work, from name alone or other—we acquire no oversight of the publishers—did not reach us until within a few days; and we embrace the earliest opportunity of recording our opinion of its merits. This, however, is almost an unnecessary task, since it has not only been extensively read by all the leading newspapers and reviews throughout the country—but also recommended to public attention by many distinguished scholars, among whom are to be found Professor Anthon, of Columbia College, New York, and Professor Wylie of the Pennsylvania University—this opinion, unbiassed.

American literature, it might be remarked, has long been a theme for the sneers of Transatlantic critics—and no one who is at all conversant with the English Reviews, can have forgotten the insolent assertion contained in the Quarterly, that contemporary notice before we could become sufficiently indoctrinated in classical literature, to produce even a tolerable specimen of Latin composition. That assertion was made also to have been verified by numerous subsequent travellers, such as the Halls and Hamiltons, Trollopes and Fidlers, who have visited this country. In fact, although we are tolerably well skilled in the art of constructing a road or rail-way, yet we are utterly wanting in every thing, that relates to classical taste. But it was mysteriously reserved for a son of the wilderness—the tomahawk of a wretched hovel in the midst of Ohio—a lonely and unlearned settler, who had had withdrawn himself from the world and its intercourse, to disperse those malignant aspersions, and prepare a work in Classical Literature, which should challenge the admiration of the scholar and sage, the philosopher and historian. That man, we need not say, was Francis Glass, who, like the great architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, needs no other monument than that of his works.

The preface to the Life of Washington, from the pen of the Editor, J. N. Reynolds, A. M. is replete with interest. All details, in a new and unaffected style, the circumstances which induced Lon to cultivate the acquaintance of Mr. Glass: he also gives a brief sketch of his last peculiar habits, and concludes with an account of the pleasing and execution of the "Vox Washingtonea." We make no apology for introducing the very interesting extracts which compose the philosophic character of the editor no less than the erudition and amiability of the unfortunate Glass.

It is a duty we owe to society, to preserve every memorial of Hellenism in connection with those that threw in our way, and, more particularly so, those productions which reflect honor on our native genius. The literature of a nation is not to be built on like a modern edifice, with materials which are true and trusty" cornerstone, conveying the memorables of an age; but must have accident and design, small things as well as great, in its foundation.

The following paper

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bick[illegible] Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1836.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 6, 1836.

To Readers and Correspondents.

[illegible]

CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.

[illegible]

DEATH OF JAMES TRIMBLE.

[illegible]

TEXAS.

[illegible]

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—It appears from undoubted authority that England has offered herself as a mediator between this country and France, to settle the unhappy difficulties subsisting between us. The latest intelligence upon this subject is derived from the letter of a Washington Correspondent, which appeared in the New York Times on Tuesday last. The following is an extract:

"The communication from England is a Letter from the King of England to the President, offering Mediation. It has been accepted by the Administration, and a letter to the King will be written by the President, in which it will be stated that he did not design to menace nor insult France nor her King—and this will be done in language stronger even than that used in the Annual Message—but beyond that disavowal nothing."

It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that there will not be a war between the two countries, as was anticipated; and we may now convert our swords into pruning hooks, regale ourselves with champaigne and claret, and deck out our ladies in Parisian silks, as we were wont. Thanks to Johnny Bull!

FEMALE EDUCATION.

"In Boston a petition is circulating and receiving the signatures of thousands, praying for the establishment of a *high school for girls*, for the purpose of giving the same advantages and facilities of education in the higher branches to the daughters of Boston that are given to her sons in the English high schools."

We copy the above from one of our exchange papers; and trust that the information it conveys, is correct. It must be admitted that female education is too generally neglected; it would seem, indeed, that we almost regard them as an inferior race—beings certainly entitled to our respect and admiration—but nevertheless vastly inferior in capacity and intellect. Our Colleges and Theological Seminaries, are every day sending out their agents to solicit money wherever it can be obtained, that these institutions may be rendered more permanent and effective; and all this labour—all this devotion to the cause of literature, is intended, especially, for the classic improvement of the young men, while the female is left neglected, at home, without any one pretending to devise a similar method for her improvement, or supposing, perhaps, that she is in possession of a mind which would at all repay the labour of cultivation.—But this every day fallacy will soon be exploded; and it will be found that woman, with the advantages of a liberal education, is by no means the inferior being which she is sometimes represented. We think it was Napoleon who said that there never was a truly great man, whose mother was not remarkable for her intellectual qualities. If the observation be correct, it shows that two much attention cannot be given to female education, nor two much labour bestowed in affording her the facilities for acquiring those stores of knowledge which form the basis of every thing that is great and good in the human character.

A SWEET MORSEL.

We copy the following extract from a handbill, which has been lately circulated throughout our city. We offer it to our readers without comment, as we entertain no fears of our country being subjected to the operations of Agrarian law, unless, indeed, we should be honored with a visit from the French. The handbill is upon the subject of *Monopoly*.

"All enactments made binding among men, which import to some, exclusive privileges over others, tend to make the pursuit of happiness *unequal*; and hence, infringe an unalienable right, the equal pursuit of happiness; whether such enactments assume the form and title of *Charters*, *Deeds*, or any other form and title, whatsoever. An individual holding an *exclusive right* to property, under the form and title of what are called DEEDS, becomes, in fact, as much a *monopolist* as any association holding an exclusive right to property to the same amount under the form and title of what is called a charter; should that association be even called a *United States Bank*."

"All monopolies are dangerous to liberty, and every exclusive privilege granted to some, over others (under whatever title or form it is done) has couched in itself, the principle of monopoly, is oppressive and unjust, and that which is *unjust in principle*, LAW *cannot make just*."

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.—The salary of the Governor of Louisiana, says the Baltimore American, is seven thousand, five hundred dollars, and an effort has been made in the Legislature to reduce it. The expensiveness of living at New Orleans, and the style which the chief magistrate is expected to support, are alleged as reasons for continuing it at that amount. Economy in Government is well enough—but with us, it has become a disgraceful parsimony. We elect a man to some important public trust, and calculate to a nicety, the sum that will be required for his annual expenditures, not reflecting that when his term of office expires, (unless he can avail himself of private resources) he is literally beggared, and thrown upon the world destitute, after having worn out, it may be, a long life in the service of his country. There has been more than one instance of the sort; and this, we suppose, is our boasted economy in government, which means, when properly interpreted, that when our public functionaries are of no farther use, we will humanely turn them out to starve.

ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.—An able and interesting address was reported to the Artist's Fund Society some time since, by a committee appointed by that body, consisting of Joshua Shaw, Thomas B. Ashton, and John Neagle, Esquires, which we had intended to insert in our columns; but overlooked it until too late.—The Society, although lately organized, is in a flourishing condition: and as its objects are of the most exalted and praiseworthy character, we sincerely trust that the liberality of the Philadelphians will be signally displayed, in affording it the countenance and support to which it is so eminently entitled.

THEATRICAL.

JACK CADE.—Mr. Conrad's new tragedy of Jack Cade, was reproduced at the American Theatre, Walnut street, on Monday evening last, with Mr. A. Addams as the hero, for whom it was originally intended. The house was crowded, and the boxes, pit and gallery testified, by loud and frequent applause, the gratification which they received. Mr. Addams, in many of the scenes, played exceedingly well; also Miss Duff, as Helen. Jack Cade bears ample testimony that its author, Mr. Conrad, possesses dramatic powers of a high order; and if he continues his efforts in this department of literature, we feel confident that he will secure to himself an enviable reputation. We trust his genius will not slumber.

Mr. Hadaway, an excellent comedian at this establishment, takes a benefit this evening. We hope he will be greeted by a full house—for he is a most deserving actor. He will be certain to convulse his audience with laughter.

The Woods still continue at Chesnut street. They have appeared this week in several of their favorite characters to crowded houses.

From the New Orleans Union.

Melancholy Occurrence.—In a case now pending in one of the courts in this city, not a hundred miles from the custom-house, an occurrence took place this morning, that struck the beholders with awe and consternation, Mr. ——, the counsel for the prisoner, so far forgot himself, in his desire to forward his client's interest, as to call the prosecuting attorney—*a liar*. This was too much: the prosecuting attorney seized hold of a copy of Benjamin & Slidell's Digest, and,

"Bountiful of wrath and cabbage!"

hurled it the offender's head!—And now commenced a regular interchange of those little civilities; from books being thrown at each other, they resorted to fists—and when victory was on the point of declaring itself in favor of Mr. ——, the learned judge descended from his seat and rushed between the combatants, forming one of the most *striking* tableaux we ever remember to have seen—and here let us drop the curtain.

INDIAN WAR.

The National Intelligencer contains the following notice of the state of the war in Florida.

"With regard to the Indian war in Florida, we are sorry to say that the accounts continue to be any thing but favorable. The Jacksonville Courier reached us yesterday of as late date as the 21st Jan. being the latest news from that quarter. Through this channel we learn that on Monday the 18th Jan. the St. Augustine Guards, a volunteer company, with a few men from Musquito, had an engagement near that place with a force of 150 Indians, in which they had 18 men killed and wounded, the Indians having lost at least as many men, though they were very near cutting off every man of the volunteers on their retreat to their boats. On Friday, the 16th Lieut. Ruggles, of the Army set out with 50 recruits, just arrived from New York, for the Head quarters of Gen. Clinch. A letter from Black Creek, Jan. 10th states that information had reached there that Col. Parish of Middle Florida, with about a hundred men had had an engagement with about an equal number of Indians, in which seven Indians were killed and two white men killed or wounded.

From Pensacola, we learn by a private letter, that immediately on receiving news by a despatch boat of the massacre of Maj. Dade's command, with the perilous position of the garrison of Fort Brooke, at Tampa Bay, the U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, then in port immediately took on board ammunition, &c. after having previously to this news sent off a detachment of her men in the same direction, and sailed for Tampa Bay, where we trust she will have arrived in time to insure the safety of that post.

From the Charleston Courier, January 26.

FROM FLORIDA—LATEST.

The steamboat John Stoney, has reached Savannah, on her way back to this city, from St. Augustine. We learn by a passenger in the Wm. Seabrook, arrived this forenoon from Savannah, that he had conversed with a passenger in the Stoney, who informed him that the St. Augustine militia, stationed at Mosquito, about sixty miles south of that place, had had a skirmish with the Indians, in which they lost three men, killed one man, belonging to a steamboat on the St. John's, was shot on the wharf at Picolata, whilst engaged in getting wood. It was reported that the Indians had crossed the St. John's in three bodies, about 150 strong. Great fears were entertained for Captain Draine's command, who had left Picolata some time previous, with about 60 men, as an escort to a quantity of provisions, &c. for Camp King. Nothing had been heard from Gen. Clinch, at the latter place.

"KEY WEST, Jan. 20.

Our citizens, a few days ago, despatched a messenger to Havana, to request an American vessel of war to come here On his arrival he found the U. S. frigate Constellation, Com. Dallas, and St. Louis, Capt. Rosseau. The Commodore, immediately on being informed of the situation of Florida, got under way and arrived here on the 16th. He has since despatched the St. Louis to Pensacola, to order the remainder of his fleet here, and for one of them to touch at Tampa Bay, with provisions to be landed there if found necessary. He has sent the brig Sea Flower to Tampa, with all his and the St. Louis' Marines, (70 in number) to give aid, if necessary, to the garrison at Tampa, as the Indians are reported to be in its neighborhood. Our citizens have chartered the schr. Bahama, and Com. Dallas has ordered 50 of his men to embark on board,—they will leave to morrow, to visit the different Keys, and then proceed to Cape Florida, and up the Miami River. His frigate will remain here, until affairs take a different aspect in this quarter. He appears a prudent and vigilant officer, which gives the citizens a full confidence in him; and I feel confident, in the moment of trial, we shall not be disapointed.

"Persons have been sent to the Light House at Cape Florida, so I presume the light will be resumed in a few days. It now can be said, although painful it must be to the feelings of all Americans, that the Western Peninsula is in the possession of the savages, and that our Government have, for want of proper energy, allowed these savages to murder families in the very heart of our country. What has become of the 14 Companies reported by the Secretary of War, as under the orders of General Clinch?

"The steamboat Champion arrived here from your port, St. Augustine, Indian Key, &c. on the 17th, and left this for St. Marks and Mobile this morning."

Extract of a letter, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 17.

"Our situation, for several weeks past, has been not only distressing, but perilous in the extreme; the battle of Withlacoochee, which was fought on the 31st ult. shows that it is no common Indian foe with whom we have to deal, and although our regular troops fought bravely, and were victorious in that engagement, Gen. Clinch was, in consequence of the loss he sustained, in killed or wounded, and the Volunteers from the Middle District having left him the next day, to return to their homes, obliged to fall back upon his resources and await reinforcements, so that upon the whole, the effect upon our interests is tantamount to a defeat. The whole country is open to the ravages of the enemy, and we are, in all probability, indebted for our present safety, to the ignorance of the Indians of our exposed and destitute situation.

"A very large portion of the able-bodied and effective men in town, have been detached to defend the remaining plantations on the coast below. Our old men are almost worn out by constant watchings—we are obliged to keep up picket guards and patrols, and when both are supplied, we have not men enough left to relieve them. Five hundred stand of arms have lately arrived at Picolata, with ball cartridge, accoutrements, &c. which we are getting hauled over land to this city, at an expense very far exceeding what it would have cost to have shipped them directly here from your city; and besides, this operation adds greatly to the fatiguing our small force, for it would be very unsafe to bring them without a strong guard. These arms will add considerably to our strength, as hitherto, the few men we had, have either been badly armed, or not armed at all; and you will be surprised when I tell you that there is not a pound of grape or canister shot, or a bag of buck shot, in the magazine here, and that the only cannon powder we have, is some belonging to the United States, which was long since condemned as unfit for use Grape and canister shot would be indispensable in case of an attack upon the city, and buck shot are equally indispensable in defensive or offensive operations against an Indian foe."

The Washington Globe, of a late date, says,

"We understand that *such is* THE NAKED STATE OF THE SEABOARD, *that there is not a single soldier at Boston, nor one between Philadelphia and the ocean.* Only four companies at New York harbor, and four at Old Point Comfort, those two great naval positions. Both the garrisons in North Carolina, those of Charleston and Savannah, and that at Key West, and those in Pensacola and Mobile, and those in the neighborhood of New Orleans, are all either now in Florida, or on their way there. In a word, THE WHOLE ATLANTIC FRONTIER IS DRAINED."

If such be the deplorable state of our country, it is well that the prospect of a war with France is at an end.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The Secretary of State, on the 28th ult. reported to the legislature, an abstract from the returns of the census of the last year, with a view to the action of the legislature in the apportionment of Senators and Representatives. This report shows the following aggregates:—

Entire population of the state,	2,174,517
Males,	1,102,658
Females,	1,071,859
Male aliens,	82,319
Paupers,	6,921
Persons of color not taxed,	42,836
Population (deducting three last)	2,042,541

The population of the state in 1830, was 1,918,608. The abstract above mentioned, therefore shows an increase in five years, of **255,909**, more than one-fourth of a million!

The following is an abstract of the population at different periods:—

1701,	30,000	1800,	586,050
1731,	50,395	1810,	959,049
1739,	100,000	1820,	1,372,812
1771,	163,338	1825,	1,616,458
1790,	340,120	1830,	1,918,608
		1835,	**2,174,517.**

Fatal Duel.—We have seen a letter, says the Washington Globe of Monday, "giving a brief account of a duel between Samuel Gwin, Esq. an officer of the Land Office in Mississippi, and Isaac Caldwell, of that State, formerly a partner of George Poindexter, in the practice of law. From the letter it appears, that at a party given by Governor Lynch, Poindexter had publicly abused Mr. Gwyn, which being resented by the latter, Caldwell took the quarrel off Poindexter's hands. The parties fought each armed with four pistols, taking their positions thirty paces apart, with the right of advancing. Mr. Gwin advanced, receiving the fire from four of his antagonist's pistols, one ball taking effect in his breast. The wound is considered by his physicians mortal. When Mr. Gwin discharged his third pistol, Mr. Caldwell fell, and soon expired."

The number of the North American Review for January, just issued, contains an interesting article on the "Coal Trade of Pennsylvania," or, more properly the Anthracite trade, for it relates exclusively to this species of coal. The writer, in alluding to the immense mineral resources of Pennsylvania, expresses surprise that she has not caused to be made an accurate geological survey of the whole territory of the State, as has been done by Massachusetts,—and we will add, as is "being done" by Maryland, where among the beneficial effects already produced by the as yet only partial execution of the survey, may be particularly mentioned, the rise in the price of lands on the Eastern Shore, caused by the knowledge and appreciation of their resources consequent upon the investigations of our State Geologist.

So far as the anthracite of Pennsylvania has been explored, "it occupies three separate and distinct beds or fields, which lie near together on the easterly side of the Susquehanna upon or below its North branch, and bear a striking similitude each to the other in geographical positions, extent of area, and geological features.—They are, first, the coal field of Mauch Chunk and Schuylkill; secondly, that of Beaver Meadows' Shamokin, and Mahanoy; and thirdly, that of Lackawanna and Wyoming. Each of these fields forms a long eliptical basin, with a well defined border of red shale, and surrounded by a barrier of long and sharp mountain ridges."—The writer then briefly describes the location and peculiarities of each bed, beginning with the Mauch Chunk and Schuylkill field, which commences near the river Lehigh, on the east, and reaching westerly to the left bank of the Susquehanna, extending about seventy miles in length, while it is only from one to five miles in width, and from which, as yet a much larger portion of coal is taken than from either of the others. Many interesting and valuable statistical details are given relating to the various coal fields, and the enterprising efforts that have brought them into play. In 1820, only three hundred and sixty-five tons were brought to market from the anthracite region; in 1825, thirty-four thousand tons; in 1830, one hundred and ninety-two thousand; and in 1835, more than five hundred thousand tons.

The following statement gives an idea of the value and importance to Pennsylvania of this mineral deposit, the trade in which is still in its infancy:

"Taking into view all the improvements, and property connected with, and dependent upon the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, in the three great coal-fields, we have:

Rail-roads and canals made by companies and individuals, including also some parts of the state canals, 489 miles,	$9,750,837
Collieries, boats, cars, &c.	1,270,280
Capital invested in Coal lands,	4,900,000
Mining Capital,	480,000
Value of Towns in the coal fields,	3,375,000
Total,	$19,196,217

This, of course, is independent of the value of store-houses, wharves, landings, and other improvements consequent on the Coal Trade, in Philadelphia, New York and other places; and also of the value of vessels, and the other capital employed in the conveyance of it by shipping, and its general distribution."—*Baltimore American.*

FLORIDA.

A friend who passed the greater part of the years 1832, '33, and '34, in Florida, having traversed, during that period, every part of the Peninsula, has obligingly furnished us with the following sketch of the country from Tampa Bay to Cape Sable:

"The country is well adapted for Indian warfare—having, generally an undergrowth of saw palmetto, which grows from five to seven feet high, and so thick that almost any number of men may be concealed unobserved, unless particular search is made. The oak hammocks have this undergrowth as well as the pine woods. The Indians belonging to the 'nation' have their towns north of Sanybel Island. There are however, many settlements of them south. Among them are the following; the first is about the same latitude of Sanybel island, and about fifty miles east—the second is about eighty miles up the Sanybel river, and near the Everglades—the third village is near the Estaro river—and the fourth is on the Delaware river, near Cape Roman. 'I frequently,' says our correspondent 'met large parties of Indians on their hunting excursions in the interior. They are very reserved in general, but I never heard one of them at any time say that they were willing to remove. On the contrary, they always said they would never go: yet I thought that when the time arrived, they would alter their minds. The 'nation Indians' have no canoes. There are however Indians scattered all along the western side of the Peninsula from Sarasota Inlet, near Tampa Bay, to and south of Cape Roman.—These Indians have all, at some time, or other been employed in the fisheries on the coast, which have always been carried on by Spaniards, and most of them speak Spanish. They with a few Spaniards, and Spanish negroes, who say they are free, live together, and have Indian wives, and when the Indians belonging to the nation come to the sea shore, these Rancho or fishing Indians carry them in the canoes from one key to another. I found all these Indians and Negroes jealous of the Americans settling the country."

There is no dependence to be placed on their friendship at any time. The white population in the district I have described, is very spare.

DUELLING.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Louisiana, which, if passed into a law, will effectually prevent duelling in that state for the future. Among the provisions of the bill are the following:

"This bill guarantees to the creditors of the deceased, killed in a duel, a full payment from the property of the surviving party, and right to sue for the same. In case of injury sustained in the body, whereby the party is unable to labour for his, or his family's support, or to make good all legal demands against himself, incurred before or after said injury, the party injuring shall be compelled to support the party injured, and his family, and to make good, at the hazard of the law's displeasure, any demand for the same—shall forfeit to the nearest surviving relative the sum of —— thousand dollars; and should they fail to claim for one year, the claim shall be legal in the hand of the next eldest relative. That the evidence of the dying party is good and legal, with regard to all claims against himself, and the testimony of his second valid, and placed beyond impeachment, for whatever evidence he may, under other circumstances, have given. Which bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed."

Description of Texas.—We are gratified to be enabled to give from the Report of the General Council of the Provisional Government, a sketch of this country, becoming the subject of so much interest to Americans.

The whole territory lies between the Saline and Grande Rivers, contains 250,000 square miles equal to four of the largest states of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. One sixteenth only, or 10 millions of acres, have been granted to settlers. A tax of *one cent* per acre would produce $100,000. An additional annual amount of $200,000 is expected from the sales of public lands. A tax is proposed also of $1 per head on slaves between 14 and 50—also on foreign tonnage. The cotton crop last year amounted to $30,000—this year to 60,000 bales. An export duty of ½ per cent on cotton will at present produce $50,000. An *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. is recommended on the value of the cargo on all debenture goods, and 15 per cent on all others. A loan of $1,000 is proposed from the United States.

Setting out in Life.—The anxiety of accumulating something for their children, if not enough for their entire support, at least, enough to set them well afloat in life, is very common among parents. It is injudicious,—and arises from paternal weakness. Educate your children well, and you have done enough for them,—let them take care of themselves;—teach them to *depend* upon their own strength;—and this can only be done by *putting* them upon their own strength;—in no other way can they *acquire* strength.—Setting a young man afloat upon the wealth accumulated by his father is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer—or rather one that cannot swim without them,—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and his sole dependence,—and then were is he?—Teach him, while young, to swim a little with his own strength; and then chuck him into the stream of life to take care of himself without any extraneous helps. Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with far more success.—*Salem Observer.*

Blessings of War.—The N. Orleans Bulletin of the 12th ult. says, several of the families of the soldiers massacred at Tampa Bay by the Seminole Indians, arrived in this city, in the schooner Atlantic, on Saturday evening. It is proposed, and was respectfully suggested a public meeting at the Arcade, this evening at seven o'clock, to take measures for their relief. They are utterly destitute; and we cannot conceive a stronger claim upon the sympathies of the citizens than this case presents.—They are women and children—they are widows and orphans—and the widows and the orphans of brave soldiers, fallen in the battles of their country.

MONUMENT TO HANNAH MORE.

A monument has lately been erected to the memory of Mrs. Hannah More, in Wrington Church, England. The artist was E. H. Bailey, Esq. R. A., of Bristol. Its form and ornaments are said to be Gothic, and the material of the finest white marble. All this is intended to perpetuate the memory of one, whose works will outlive the marble itself. It bears upon it the following inscription—we will not say appropriate, because we admire simplicity in these matters—such, for instance, as characterizes the resting place of Franklin and his wife, at the corner of Fifth and Arch streets, in this city, over whose graves is placed a plain, marble slab, with no other record than than of their names, and the year of their death.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

HANNAH MORE.

She was born in the parish of Stapleton, near Bristol, A. D. 1745, and died at Clifton, Sept. 7th A. D. 1833.

Endowed with great intellectual powers, and
early distinguished by the success of
her literary labors,
she entered the world under circumstances
tending to fix her affections on its vanities;
but, instructed in the school of CHRIST
to form a just estimate of the real end of human existence, she chose the better part,
and consecrated her time and talents
to the glory of GOD and the good of her fellow creatures,
in a life of practical piety and diffusive beneficence.
Her numerous writings in support of religion and order,
at a crisis when both were rudely assailed,
were equally edifying to the reader of all classes,
at once delighting the wise
and instructing the ignorant and simple.
In the eighty-ninth year of her age,
beloved by her friends and venerated by the public,
she closed her career of usefulness,
in humble reliance on the mercies of GOD,
through faith in the merits of her Redeemer.

Her mortal remains are deposited in a vault in
this church-yard,
which also contains those of her four sisters, who
resided with her
at Barley Wood, in this parish, her favorite abode,
and who actively
co-operated in her unwearied acts of Christian benevolence.

Mary More died 18th April, 1811, aged 75 years.
Elizabeth More died 14th June, 1816, aged 76 years.
Sarah More died 17th May, 1817, aged 74 years.
Martha More died 14th Sept. 1813, aged 69 years.

This monument is erected out of a subscription
for a public monument to Hannah More,
of which the greater proportion is devoted to the erection of a school
in the populous and destitute out-parish of St. Phillip
and Jacob, Bristol,
to the better endowment of whose district church
she bequeathed the residue of her property.

A NEW COMMENTATOR.—A New York paper says that John Quincy Adams has been engaged for a couple of years past, in a learned and laborious investigation, with a view to prove that the 119th psalm of David was never intended to be one psalm—but was intended to be cut up into 119 parts, short metre.

THE SEMINOLES.—Every eye is turned to Florida. Every heart sympathises in her sufferings. It is said that nearly the whole country, from Tampa Bay to Jacksonville, lies at the mercy of the savages. But the spirit of the American people is rousing every where to the South. Meetings have been held at Mobile, Augusta, Charleston, &c. &c., for reinforcements to our distressed countrymen—and volunteers are rapidly enrolling and pushing on to the theatre of hostilities. Letters from Tallahassee state that Governor Eaton had ordered out a battallion of 500 mounted men from Jefferson county, (contiguous to Georgia) for the purpose of preventing any junction between the *Creeks* and Seminoles. The Governor of Georgia has issued a General Order, declaring that he will not order the *Militia* of Georgia beyond the limits of the State—but he "earnestly invites such of the *Volunteer Corps* as are willing to go to the relief of their suffering fellow-citizens of Florida, immediately to signify to him their readiness for such service.—*Richmond Enq.*

Extract of a letter dated Natchez, January 11, 1836, received by a gentleman of our city.

"I have just stopped this to say that Natchez under the hill was burned up last night, except about twelve houses. Six or eight attempts have been made to fire the town on the hill, no doubt by the gamblers and abolitionists. We keep a good look out. We will wait for no law if it is placed on any one. Shoot or hang is the word. The inhabitants are very much excited. An attempt has been made upon our cotton yard, in which we have 150,000 dollars worth of cotton, but shipping it as fast as possible."

A letter from Milledgeville, dated 23d ultimo, from a highly respectable source, to a gentleman in this city, says—"A report has reached us this evening, that the Indians have taken one of our baggage wagons, loaded with muskets and ammunition, which we were sending to our lower counties, to protect the citizens of this state from the intrusions of the Creek Indians, who are committing depredations almost daily. The report is very credible. The Governor is issuing orders for three thousand five hundred men, including the volunteers.

How to resuscitate a man who is dead—drunk.—We find in one of our exchange papers, a very ingenious receipt for bringing to life a man who is dead—drunk. Observing such a one lying in the street, on his back, with his mouth wide open—all you have to do is to pop a handful of salt into his mouth, and immediately he will come to life, and spring to his feet. But you must get out of the way as soon as you have administered the remedy, for he will make battle like a madman, and knock you down for your pains. The author very judiciously advises, that every man who walks the streets, should be provided with "a few screwed papers of salt," to pop into the mouths of all those gentry that happen to stand in need of them.

A Dancing Whale.—A gentleman of the skipjack family, named *Whale*, advertises to teach dancing in a neighboring city. True, he proposes no higher a branch of education than that of the feet. But, unless his name belies him, he makes quite too modest an estimate of his own capabilities. A Whale being famous for *spouting*, should rather be a teacher of elocution than dancing; which would be amazing apt to *flounder*. But, alas! there is nothing more common than for genius to mistake its own powers. We see this every day, in the *Taylors* that make shoes; the *Shumackers* that make coats; the *Tinkers* that practice medicine and edit newspapers; the *Smiths* that deal out law; the *Hulls* that are little more than half; and the *Mores* that are considerably less.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

A Swindler among the Shakers.—The following from the Zanesville, (Ohio) Gazette, presents the industrious and frugal, though fanatical shakers in a new and disagreeable light:

"Nathan Sharp, the great head of the shaker establishment, near Lebanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife, and pocketing a large sum of money, (some say $100,000,) has put out—leaving the brothers and sisters buzzing about like a swarm of bees which have lost their queen. Poor fellows! they have found the truth of Burns's remark, "mankind are unco weak, and little to be trusted." It is said, also, that Sharp mortgaged the Shaker property to the *Trust Company* at Cincinnati, and that a law suit will grow out of the transaction."

More Bloodshed.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 25th ult. says—"This morning, about two o'clock, near Lawrenceburg, as the steamboats Paul Jones and Swiftsure were coming up the river, they came in contact; and to crowd off the Paul Jones, and avoid being pressed on the shore by her, the Swiftsure, which was the inside boat, made use of sticks of wood, and in so doing, some of the hands on board the Swiftsure were struck, among them the pilot, off duty, Mr. Dryden, who immediately went into his room, and brought out a rifle, loaded it, and went upon the forecastle, fired, and shot the pilot at the wheel, on board the Paul Jones, the ball striking him in the neck, and passing through it, wounded him, as he believed mortally. His name is Sylvester Edwards."

Some time ago, a rifle corps was formed in Montreal by British descendants, in opposition to the views of the Governor General. Lord Gosford, in consequence of the scheme, being persisted in, issued his proclamation, cautioning all persons against entering into such an association, and threatening all those who disregarded it, with the penalties of the law. This led the Constitutional Association of Montreal to issue an address to the inhabitants of British America, in which they stated, after the manner of our Declaration of Independence, the grievances to which the Britons in Lower Canada are subject; and inviting, "a Congress of deputies from all the Provinces of British America," for the purpose of deliberations on all measures relating to the general welfare.

Considerable excitement prevailed at the latest advices.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jan. 29, received from		R. Latham, Jr. Esq.	4 00
Jno W. Trumbull,	30 00	John M. Brown,	15 00
Jno. F. Youngken,	10 00	*February 2.*	
Levi Laxton,	2 50	D. H. Furbish, nett,	1 50
Henry McGowan,	5 00	Ira Scott,	5 00
M. A. Jones, nett,	4 50	T. H. Storr,	4 00
D. H. Sabin,	5 00	David Smith, Esq.	10 00
J. M. Dunkin,	4 00	H. W. Stone, Esq.	5 00
Abra Hamor, Esq.	1 00	F. G. Hopkins, Esq.	10 00
Joel Churchill, Esq.	4 25	Henry Foster, Esq.	2 00
C. Karch, Esq.	10 00	*February 3.*	
January 30.		J. B. Myers,	10 00
W. A. Fonda,	5 00	R. D. Rowland, nett,	2 50
Lewis J. Germain,	3 00	Oliver Coch,	10 00
John B Sutton, Esq.	5 00	Fred. Brenholtz, nett,	4 50
Thos Wetmore, Esq.	1 00	Stephen Waterman,	2 00
John Cambern,	3 00	Moses G. Dow,	4 00
February 1.		Capt. B. Walker,	5 00
F. L. Higgins,	5 00	Wm. H. Beach,	5 00
John Lolland,	2 00	C. C. Campbell, Esq.	4 00
Daniel Dowd, nett,	4 62	J. M. King, Esq.	2 00
Alexander Best,	5 00	Randolph Webb, Esq	5 00
P. Vinton,	7 00	Alfred Moon, Esq.	2 00
C. T. Pope,	2 00	D. Burr Wheeler, Esq	2 00
Harvey Child,	2 00	Elisha Thurman, Esq.	2 00
Archibald Allen, Esq.	5 00	*February 4.*	
James Fordyce, Esq.	2 00	Joseph C. Brand,	5 00
Charles Thayer, Esq.	5 00	Thos. B. Turner, nett,	4 50
Allen T. Graves, Esq.	5 00	John Hitch,	5 00
Geo. S. Loomis, Esq.	2 00	Adam Ramsey,	1 00
W. Williams, Esq.	5 00	R. W. Flournoy,	10 00
David G. Worth, Esq.	5 00	Wm C. Patton, Esq.	2 00
John Hough, Esq.	5 00	J. Watson, Esq.	2 00
Isaac Lewis, Esq.	2 00	S. C. Boughton, Esq.	10 00

SALES OF STOCKS,

At the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

			price sold for.	par
3265	shares	United States Bank,	120a126¼	100
31	do.	Commercial Bank,	68¾	50
156	do.	Girard Bank,	66½a67¼	50
3	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	490a530	400
41	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	68¼	50
61	do.	Western Bank,	60¼a63	50
61	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	63a63¼	50
5	do.	Bank of N. America,	445	400
100	do.	Kensington Bank,	72¾	50
885	do.	Kentucky Bank,	58a62	50
177	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	30a32	30
50	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	68	60
240	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	40½a45	40
29	do.	Man. Bank Pittsburg,	61	50
18	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	105¼	100
65	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	63½a65	60
50	do.	Agricultural Bank, Miss.	123	100
50	do.	N. Orleans Canal Bank	106½	100
8450	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	103a105¼	100
150	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	139a141¼	100
1630	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	33½a37	25
938	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	32a34½	25
10	do.	United States In. Co.	74	25
12	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	159	50
290	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	54a55¼	50
100	do.	Sch'yl Permanent Bridge,	10	10
50	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	81a88	50
1	do.	Phoenix In. Company,	81	80
20	do.	Annuity,	108	100
$1800		State, 5 per cents, 1850	103	100

ALMANACK.

FEBRUARY. 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
6 SATURDAY.	6 55	5 5	4 55	
7 SUNDAY.	6 54	5 6	5 42	D. H. M
8 MONDAY.	6 53	5 7	6 29	
9 TUESDAY.	6 52	5 8	7 16	
10 WEDNESDAY.	6 51	5 9	8 7	Full 2 1 44
11 THURSDAY.	6 49	5 11	9 1	Last 9 8 21
12 FRIDAY.	6 48	5 12	9 57	New 16 3 12
13 SATURDAY.	6 47	5 13	10 56	First 24 6 45

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society, receives deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P.M. until 6, at their office, No. 339 North Third below Green street.

—MARRIAGES.—

On Thursday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, John D. Beers, merchant, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Neall, merchant, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. S. Higgins, Mr. James Wright, to Miss Sarah Boyd, both of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. William C. Mead, Mr. William G. Rowen, to Miss Ellen Turner, both of Southwark.

On the 20th ult. at Scipio Sherwood's Corner, Cayuga county, New York, by Allen Thomas, Esq. Joseph Cooper, Esq. of Morrisville, Pa. to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Josiah Letchworth, of the former place.

On Monday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, George Woelpper, to Letitia P. Blaken, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 2d ult. Mr. Charles Cloud, of New Jersey, to Miss Lavinia, daughter of Samuel P. Watkins, all of this city.

On Wednesday, 27th ult. in this city, by Elder J. Sisty, Mr. Rumford J. Thomas, of Woodbury, to Miss Sarah Harper, of Haddonfield, N. J.

On the 20th ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. Samuel L. James, to Miss Jane L. Byre, both of Delaware county.

In Frankfort, on Monday, 18th ult. by the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mr. Samuel H. Aldridge, to Miss Hannah Prowattain, all of this city.

—DEATHS.—

In Salem, N. J. on the 28th ult. Morris Hancock, Esq. President of the Salem Bank.

On Sunday morning, 31st ult. of pulmonary consumption, Sarah Ann, wife of William H. Simmons, in the 22d year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, 2d inst. Mrs Mary, wife of Hugh McGinley, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 1st of October last, at Chauvigny, Department de la Haute Vienne, France, Rene L. Gravelle, for many years a resident of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a short illness, Joseph Wiltberger, High Constable of the City of Philadelphia, in the 38th year of his age.

On Wednesday afternoon, 2d inst. of pulmonary consumption, Mr. John M'Leod, merchant of Wadesboro,' Kentucky.

On Monday the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, Mr John D. Martin.

On the 1st inst. John H. Huston, Esq.

On Sunday morning, 31st ult. of congestion of the lungs, Susan Paul, wife of G. Hampton Cowen, of New York, and daughter of James Paul, of this city.

On Sunday afternoon, 31st January, Robert Gaw, Esq. Alderman, in the 64th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, 31st ult. in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Cooper, wife of Michael Cooper.

On Saturday night last, after a long and protracted illness, Mrs. Margaret Grevell, in the 25th year of her age.

On Friday evening, 29th ult. of scarlet fever, in the 1st year of her age, Eliza Virginia, daughter of John Esenbrey, Jr.

On Wednesday morning, the 27th ult. Rhoda Sweeten, after a lingering illness.

On the afternoon of the 30th ult. Elizabeth Claypoole, aged 84 years.

On Sunday morning, 31st ult. in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Parker.

On Friday last, Charles A. youngest son of John and Catharine Sturdivant, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Bristol, Pa. on Thursday the 28th ult. Richard Henry Lee, infant son of Dr. Wm. Shippen.

In Bridgeton, N. Jersey, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs Ellen, wife of Dr. Wm. S. Bowen, and daughter of the Hon. Thomas Lee in the 24th year of her age, of consumption.

At Patapsco, Maryland, on the 29th ult. at the residence of Edward Gray, Esq. Jane Bell, daughter of William Bell, of this city.

Schuylkill Coal.
(*Red and White Ash.*)

A SMALL quantity of the various sizes of Peach Orchard and Broad Mountain Coal, warranted of the best quality, for sale by the single ton or otherwise, at the market price.
GEO. W. FORRING, office No. 17 Arcade.
Orders may be left at the Office, or with—
Wm. F. Potts, No. 455 Market street.
Thos. Sterel, No. 79 north Second street.
I. H. George, S. W. corner 4th and Race. feb 6—3t*

Peter Simple—By Capt. Marryatt.
No. 1 of Uniform Edition.

"PETER SIMPLE, or Adventures of a Midshipman, an excellent novel."—Edinburg Review.

[illegible]

Jacob Faithful—By Capt. Marryatt.
No. 2 of Uniform Edition.

"We thought Peter Simple admirable, but we prefer Jacob Faithful."—[illegible]

[illegible]

The works of Capt. Marryatt are now being published by the subscriber, at $3 for the eight very popular works, viz:— Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate and Three Cutters, King's Own, Frank Mildmay, Pacha of Many Tales, Newton Foster, and Japhet in search of his Father. The two first are already issued—each with a title page.

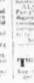
Any person sending a five dollar note will be entitled to two copies. Single subscription $3.

The Lady's Book and Novels will be furnished for $5, payable in advance, if addressed to the Subscriber.

Agents will account to the Subscriber at $4 for each publication, less the commission.

Address LOUIS A. GODEY,
No. 100 Walnut street, Philada.

[illegible]



Jacob Sennett,
Brass Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory,
105 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Harness, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for [illegible] merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. feb 6—3m*

Theatre, Chesnut Street.

This Evening, Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1836,
Last night but 1 of Mr. & Mrs WOOD, & Mr. BROUGH.
On which occasion the favorite Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO, ... Mr. WOOD.
BEPPO, ... Mr. BROUGH.
ZERLINO, ... Mrs. WOOD.
After which, (1st time) a highly laughable farce, called
FREAKS AND FOLLIES.
On Monday, will be presented, (2d time) the new Opera of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
DONALD, [the betrothed lover of Jessie,] Mr. WOOD.
HELA, [the Wizard of the Glen,] ... Mr. BROUGH.
EOLIA, [the Mountain Sylph,] ... Mrs. WOOD.
On Tuesday, Mrs. Wood's Benefit.

AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT STREET.
BENEFIT OF MR. HADAWAY.
This Evening, Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1836,
Will be presented the new Farce entitled
YELLOW KIDS.
Anatole Parrot ... Mr. HADAWAY.
After which
PASSION AND REPENTANCE.
LUBIN, ... Mr. HADAWAY.
To conclude with, first time here,
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
Fsalnob, the Simple, / Badshan, the Selfish, / Dhal, the Sensible — THE HUNCHBACKS. — McHadaway / Clarke. / Conner.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,
FOR JANUARY, 1836.

Just published, the January number of Atkinson's Casket, or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, with the following

EMBELLISHMENTS:

Arcadia, a beautiful steel engraving—Thomas's Viaduct, near Baltimore—Inclined Plane of Morris Canal—Diagram of the late Destructive Fire in New York. Music—Dry up your Tears.

CONTENTS.

Lydia Ashbaugh, the Witch, by Mark Bancroft; The Drowned Fisherman, by Mrs. E. C. Hall; Proverbs in Polite English; Constance Allerton, by Miss Leslie; Norman Leslie, by T. S. Fay; Adventures of an Evening; The Wissahiccon, by Benj. Matthias; Laconics; Sketches of the Western Bar, by C. P. Hercomb; The Hunter's Perils; Tales from the French; Thomas's Viaduct, eng.; Inclined Plane of Morris Canal, eng.; The Late Awful Conflagration in N. York, eng.; The Heiress with the Pretty Foot; A Scene in an Indian Village, by T. L. McKenney; The Ruined Family, by Milford Bard; The Waiter, by Leigh Hunt; Wit and Sentiment; The Disguised Lover, A Shaker's Meeting.

LITERARY PORT-FOLIO.

Paul Ulric, with an extract; Poems by Mrs. Ellett, with an extract; The American in England, with an extract; Noble Deeds of Women; The Young Wife's Book; Latrobe's Rambles in America; The Partisan; Robinson Crusoe; Bridgewater Treatises.

POETRY.

Arcadia, engraving; The Twilight Hour; Moonlight; The Graves of a Household, by Mrs. Hemans; To my College Friend, R. W. H.; The Bachelor's Soliloquy; A New Song; Lays, by J. C. Percival; A Sketch from Life, by A. A. Watts. MUSIC—Je Pars Demain.

Pennsylvania Ice Company.

THIS Company have the pleasure to announce to the public, that that they have now completed such arrangements as will secure to the citizens an abundance of Ice throughout the approaching season.

They have taken the most extensive establishments in the city and county of Philadelphia, which are now nearly filled with Schuylkill Ice, of an elegant appearance and superior quality.

As a portion of the Stock remains yet unsold, those persons who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, can become subscribers by applying to any of the Managers, whose names and residences are subjoined.

Mathew Anderson, M. D. 134 south 2d street.
Samuel C. Atkinson, office S. E. Post, 36 Carter's Alley.
John F. Vanier, Market st. above Schuylkill 4th st.
Robt. Brown, George st. 3d house west of Schuylkill 6th st.
M. E. Affleck, 7th st. near Green st.
Charles Alexander, 2 Franklin Place.
Henry Stork, Filbert st. 3d house west of Schuylkill 4th st.
Richard Jordan, N. W. corner 3d and Walnut sts.
B. Lowber, 2d st. above Vine.
G. G. West, 130 Christian st.
Col. C. K. Servoss, 2d above Arch st.
Lewis Debozear, Bread st.
Frederick Stoever, Dock st. below 2d st.

The public may be assured that the Company is organized upon a firm and substantial basis, and there is no doubt of its success and permanency.

Orders for Ice from the South will be attended to.

Communications on the subject of contracting to supply the Southern cities, may be addressed to any of the Managers, or the Secretary.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER C. DRAPER, Sec'ry.
feb 6—3t

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED an apprentice to the Printing business. A lad from the country, of respectable connexions, with a good English education, would be preferred.
Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. feb 6—tf

Waldie's Library.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for 1836, opens with the following new and popular works:
1. Tales of the Great St. Bernard, by the Rev. George Croly, author of Salathiel, &c.
2. The Naval Annual, containing the Three Cutters and the Pirate, by Capt. Marryatt. This work is supplied in the Library for about fifteen cents!
3. Campbell's Letters from the South, Algiers and Barbary, in continuation.
4. Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, concluded from last volume.
5. Japhet in search of a Father.
6. Shortly will be published, a new anecdotical history of the Crusades.
7. The works of Charles Lamb.
8. Smith's Captivity among the Pirates of Cuba.
9. Lady Delany's Letters.
10. Memoirs of Madame Bourchamps.
11. Captain Edward Boy's Captivity and Adventures in France and Flanders.
12. Lord Moira's Memoirs, &c. &c.
Subscriptions, $5 per annum, thankfully received by
ADAM WALDIE,
feb 6—tf Carpenter street, near 7th.

Notice.

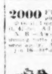
Canal Steam Transportation Company.

THE third instalment, of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, is required to be paid by the stockholders, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1836, to R. Potts, Esq. Treasurer of the Company, at his office, No. 30 N. Water street. By order of the Board of Directors
JOHN F. LINNS Secretary. jan 30—3t

Wanted,

2000 FT. of 2½ inches thick, 14 ft. long, seasoned oak plank—2000 ft. 2¼, same length, do. [illegible] 2000 ft. [illegible] All to be well seasoned, and of first quality.
N. B.—Also wanted, a good [illegible] who understands [illegible] no other need apply. Apply to JOHN WOOD, No. 467 N. Front st.
jan 16—tf

Wanted,



BY a good and permanent tenant, on or before the first of April next, a dwelling house, either with or without a store, situated in Chesnut street, between Third street and Tenth street.
Please address O. P. at the office of this paper, stating situation, rent and when possession can be had. jan 30—tf

TWO DIORAMA VIEWS,
NOW OPEN,
SANSOM STREET.

DIORAMA OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM

AND

FIRE OF NEW YORK.

Admittance 25 cents, to both Pictures. jan 23—tf

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining information of the residence of his brothers, Henry & Isaac Starr, formerly of Seaford, Delaware, but who have resided since near Clarksville, Tennessee.

Their last residence, in 1815, as known to me, was near Fort Massach, Johnson county, Illinois.

Henry was married, about 20 years ago, with a Miss Christie, of, or near, Clarksville, Tennessee.

If the above should meet the eye of any one capable of giving information, they will confer a lasting favor, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, residing in Shackamaxon st. near the Frankford road, Kensington, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. MOSES STARR.
jan 23—3t* Blacksmith & Steam Engine Boiler Maker.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO or three young ladies are wanted to learn the Book Folding and Sewing. Apply to MARY PARKER, Bookbinder, No. 4 Franklin Place. jan 23—3t

Tanner's Universal Atlas.

THE Fourteenth Number of the Universal Atlas is this day published, at the Geographical Establishment, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. It contains France, India, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Oceana, and a plan of Washington city.

There now remains but one Number to terminate this important work, and as the plates are in a progressive state, no greater time will elapse in its completion, than is necessary for the careful execution of the engraving. This concluding portion will contain eight large Plates—nearly double the usual number—a degree to which the publisher is prompted by his anxiety to render the Atlas more perfect without an infraction of the conditions of the publication. To Subscribers alone, it will be delivered at the stipulated price of $1.

The entire series will comprise 70 imperial quarto maps, viz: 31 of North America including one of each State and Territory in the Union, and plans of the three principal cities, 6 of South America, 20 of Europe, 7 of Asia, 2 of Africa, 3 General Maps, and the Comparative Height of Mountains—forming, altogether, the most complete Atlas hitherto published. jan 23—3t

Carpet Manufactory.

AT No. 29 North 13th street the second door above Cherry street. "Work once well done is better than twice done." In accordance with the above motto, the subscriber begs leave to improve upon the minds of those who are at the trouble and expense of making rag carpets, that a good warp is of more importance than is generally thought. [illegible] and done in the best possible manner. [illegible]
sept 5—3t—1yr SAMUEL BARRY.

BENJAMIN WEST'S
GRAND PICTURE OF THE
Destruction of Jerusalem,
PAINTED ON 2000 FEET OF CANVASS
IS NOW OPEN,
AT THE DIORAMA, SANSOM STREET.
Open from 10 till dusk. Admittance 25 cents.
jan 23—tf

Pocket Book and Back-gammon Board Manufactory,
No. 23 South Fourth street.

CONSTANTLY on hand, [illegible] pocket books, work boxes, dressing cases, back gammon, traveling, shaving and [illegible] cases, port folios, and card cases.

ALSO—Wholesale and retail, the extra Fountain Pen, Perry's Greatest and Mitchell's steel pens, [illegible] superior English [illegible] shaving cases, [illegible] T. DIMES.
nov 28—6m

Apprentices Wanted.

THREE or four boys [illegible] the boot and shoe making [illegible] Apply to JAS. McCORMACK, No. 88 south 3d street.

From the Comic Almanac for 1836.

BOMIANA.

I hate the very name of bear;
It fills me full of fears;
In sounds one of the worst I've felt,
Since I was young in years.

They sent me to a Yorkshire school,
Where I had many knocks;
For there the school dame beat my ears,
Because I could'nt box.

I pack'd my bag; I pack'd the locks:
And no sway to see:
And very soon I knew to bear
The common merely.

I came adown by railway's coach,
And mounted on the box;
The coach mann upset a rose,
And gave me dreadful knocks.

I soon got well, in love I fell
And crossed Wards Cut;
To please her wish, at last I live Bish Hill,
I took a country bar.

I had a pretty garden there,
All hazlenuts round with bear;
But oh, alas! there in'd next door,
A certain Capt. Knox.

He took my wife to see the play:
They had a private box;
I jealous grew, and from that day,
I hated Captain Knox.

I sold my house, to get my wife;
And went to Lawyer Fox,
Who tempted me to seek redress
All from a jury box.

I went to law, whose greedy maw
Soon emptied my strong box;
I lost my suit, and sued for bail,
All though that crafty Fox.

The name of bear, I, therefore dread,
For bad as many sharks;
They'll cost me in a bar.

Dr Vernon has a rival as present in England in one respect. At a great feast in East Sussex, a short time ago, the Hon. Mr. Ashburnham, who is distinguished for his respect for Lewis's ruling," was in the chair, and "being in at the death, was presented with the brush."

Men who do not mean what they Say.—Men do not always say what they mean. There is a very good character in "Will Watch," in novel; of an old sea mate, who invariably ends his assertions with a flat contradiction of them, as "I assure you he is a clever fellow—that is—when I say clever fellow, I mean nothing of the sort; but you comprehend."

GRAMMAR.—Among several instances of those who go out of the world reciting verses with their watering breath, D'Israeli relates the curious dying request of Pere Bouhours, a French grammarian, who, in his last moments, exclaimed, "Je meu, ou je meu mourir; *Jon ne l'entre ne dit!* which may be translated, "I die, or I am dying; both modes are allowable."

IRISH BULL.—The Great Agitator's autograph, it will be readily supposed, is in great request. One gentleman had been more than usually importunate in urging the usual demand—"just a few lines, and your name."—"Oh! really I've none now, and he sent the following refusal: "Sir, I am so tormented by applications for my autograph, that I make a rule never to give one.—Yours, &c. Daniel O'Connell."

ANECDOTE.—An elderly man, rather shabby dressed, met an individual in Chesnut street a day or two since, and holding before him the supernatural of a letter, said, "Can you tell me where I will find Mr.—What is he?" asked the person interrogated. The other recovered himself, replied, "oh, he's nothing—he's a gentleman!"

VERY NICE.—The captain beckoned to us the other day across the street—and there was such a mysterious look on his face that we knew he had something new to tell us. The scamp had not reached the sidewalk, before he threw back his head and for two minutes indulged in a soundless laugh. Then he gave it a nod, and he threw his rusty broad brim a little back—had his finger on his nose—sought us by the button, and then began. "Upon my word I've something now, first rate, and true too—and it often now-a-days that you can double these together. It's a specimen of economics. There's an old woman in the town of Hoboken whose house caught fire lately, and when the neighbors ran up to help her, the old lady stood in the gate right before the door and screamed, "No, no, them stairs take you here weakened—I cleaned them with my own hands, and I want a gum to have you ruinate up and down with your great clumsy boots—I don't, sir, let I've scrubbed them myself." So there she stood and swept with the broom, and on a hint from the male people came low to it, and carried it pretty much all off. Well, well, said the woman, I don't know—I know there's a house in Massachusetts could burn down sooner than that, for I scrubbed it with my own hands—and that's some consolation."—*Bos. Gatherg.*

A New Dictionary.—That is a book which becomes every new day necessary, to catch the progress of a language. The following is offered as a specimen of what is now wanted in the country:—

MONEY.—A fact peculiarly difficult to catch.

THE GOOSE.—An ugly thing on the ground, which looses and pecks wish they were in but take uncommon pains to keep out.

A young Man of Talent.—An experiment accordind to the theories himself invented, and laid by a favorite poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow, a speech maker.

WATCHMAN.—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the night.

HONESTY.—An excellent joke.

DENTIST.—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

FAIRY.—The shadow of hope.

RURAL FELICITY.—Potatoes and Turnips.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED.—Not the same thing. A literary work; the former showing what it ought to be, the latter what it is.

TUESDAY.—Eating meat with a silver fork, though you have not paid the butcher.

UNBIASED OPINIONS.—An opinion, the selfishness of which is concealed from the world.

THE most Intelligent Child that was ever seen.—Every man's own child.

THE Most.—An article worn in winter by high-spirited young ladies, who could rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

WISDOM BOX.—In a court of justice, a kind of jobbery, where a counsellor is employed to extract every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

COLERIDGE AND LAMB.—Coleridge was one evening reading both a the Rev. Mr. Hall, when some one rang from Messrs Gillman's. At last he came in his own design at 10 o'clock, and was musing on, to the best knave to the host. "At the peace, to Shrewsbury, which is not unfavorable for an enlightened view, and for having been the point of rendezvous of Falstaff's regiment of foot; but when, I found it necessary to speak of it, for the first development of the imaginative faculty in man, by which fancy I would be understood to mean, &c. &c.—and Shrewsbury I was encountered to proceed further, I had no Lamb, but you have heard me preach!" pursued he, turning round to his benighted friend, who rapidly seconded—"I—I—never heard you do any thing else."

FEATS OF INDIAN JUGGLERS.—One of the men, taking a large shallow vessel, with a capacious mouth, filled it with water, and turned it upside down, when all the water flowed out; but on replacing it, was covered with the mouth upwards in a manyelement full. He then emptied it, allowing any one to inspect it who chose. This being done, he directed that one of the party would fill it from his mouth—which, which, when he inverted the jar, not a drop flowed—and upon turning it, to our astonishment it was filled to the top. I examined the jar carefully when empty, but discovered nothing which could lead to a solution of the mystery. I was allowed to retain and fill it myself, which, taking it all, all was void when only for the ground about it was perfectly dry, so that how the water had disappeared, and where it had been conveyed, was a problem which none of us was able to expound. I found myself completely at a nonplus, and on this occasion was the common exclamation of the country, very much applicable to the present case, viz. that it had not been especially constructed for the purpose of aiding the conjurer's art, as he ought not to be broken in our presence; the juggleers were then handed round for our inspection, which I agree and the party present with him. * * * The next thing they exhibited was a tree of about two feet in height, altogether astonishing. A woman, the inner part of whose dress was of red cloth, tied a cord round her head, or our notice, and taking a bamboo twenty feet high, placed it upright on the fore of her head, and then, without any support, climbed to the top of it with ease, joining arms and legs round the bamboo, and resting one leg on the point of the bamboo, balancing it so the whole. Before her arose one bud a girdle, to which was fixed an iron socket, one bud a girdle, to which was fixed an iron socket, one bud a girdle, to which was fixed an iron socket,